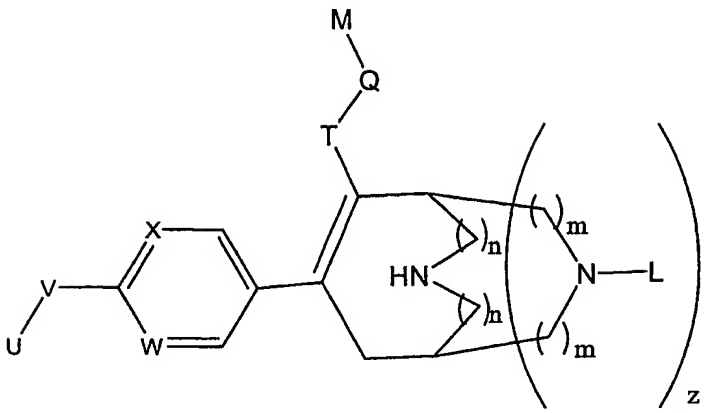
Claims

1. Compounds of the general formula I



Formula I

wherein

X and W represent independently a nitrogen atom or a -CH- group;

V represents $-(CH_2)_r-$; $-A-(CH_2)_s-$; $-CH_2-A-(CH_2)_t-$; $-(CH_2)_s-A-$; $-(CH_2)_2-A-(CH_2)_u-$; $-A-(CH_2)_v-B-$; $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-A-CH_2-$; $-A-CH_2-CH_2-B-CH_2-$; $-CH_2-A-CH_2-CH_2-B-$; $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-A-CH_2-CH_2-$; $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-A-CH_2-$; $-A-CH_2-CH_2-B-CH_2-CH_2-$; $-CH_2-A-CH_2-CH_2-B-CH_2-$; $-CH_2-A-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-B-$; or $-CH_2-CH_2-A-CH_2-CH_2-B-$;

A and B independently represent -O-; -S-; -SO-; $-SO_2-$;

U represents aryl; heteroaryl;

T represents $-CONR^1-$; $-(CH_2)_pOCO-$; $-(CH_2)_pN(R^1)CO-$; $-(CH_2)_pN(R^1)SO_2-$; or -COO-;

Q represents lower alkylene; lower alkenylene;

M represents aryl-$O(CH_2)_vR^7$; heteroaryl-$O(CH_2)_vR^7$; aryl-$O(CH_2)_vO(CH_2)_wR^7$; heteroaryl-$(CH_2)_vO(CH_2)_wR^7$; aryl-$OCH_2CH(R^6)CH_2R^5$; heteroaryl-$OCH_2CH(R^6)CH_2R^5$;

L represents $-R^3$; $-COR^3$; $-COOR^3$; $-CONR^2R^3$; $-SO_2R^3$; $-SO_2NR^2R^3$; $-COCH(Aryl)_2$;

R^1 represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; lower alkenyl; lower alkinyl; cycloalkyl; aryl; cycloalkyl - lower alkyl;

R^2 and $R^{2'}$ independently represent hydrogen; lower alkyl; lower alkenyl; cycloalkyl; cycloalkyl - lower alkyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; lower alkenyl; cycloalkyl; aryl; heteroaryl; heterocyclyl; cycloalkyl - lower alkyl; aryl - lower alkyl; heteroaryl - lower alkyl; heterocyclyl - lower alkyl; aryloxy - lower alkyl; heteroaryloxy - lower alkyl, whereby these groups may be unsubstituted or mono-, di- or trisubstituted with hydroxy, $-OCOR^2$, $-COOR^2$, lower alkoxy, cyano, $-CONR^2R^{2'}$, $-NH(NH)NH_2$, $-NR^4R^{4'}$ or lower alkyl, with the proviso that a carbon atom is attached at the most to one heteroatom in case this carbon atom is sp3-hybridized;

R^4 and $R^{4'}$ independently represents hydrogen; lower alkyl; cycloalkyl; cycloalkyl - lower alkyl; hydroxy - lower alkyl; $-COOR^2$; $-CONH_2$;

R^5 represents –OH, lower alkoxy, $-OCOR^2$, $-COOR^2$, $-NR^2R^{2'}$, $-OCONR^2R^{2'}$, $-NCONR^2R^{2'}$, cyano, $-CONR^2R^{2'}$, SO_3H, $-SONR^2R^{2'}$, -CO-morpholin-4-yl, -CO-((4-loweralkyl)piperazin-1-yl), $-NH(NH)NH_2$, $-NR^4R^{4'}$, with the proviso that a carbon atom is attached at the most to one heteroatom in case this carbon atom is sp3-hybridized;

R^6 represents -OH, OR^2; $OCOR^2$; $OCOOR^2$; or R^6 and R^5 form together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached a 1,3-dioxolane ring which is substituted in position 2 with R^2 and $R^{2'}$; or R^6 and R^5 form together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached a 1,3-dioxolan-2-one ring;

R^7 represents lower alkoxy;

m and n represent the integer 0 or 1, with the proviso that in case m represents the integer 1, n is the integer 0, and in case n represents the integer 1, m is the integer 0;

p is the integer 1, 2, 3 or 4;
r is the integer 3, 4, 5, or 6;
s is the integer 2, 3, 4, or 5;
t is the integer 1, 2, 3, or 4;
u is the integer 1, 2, or 3;
v is the integer 1, 2, 3, or 4;
w is the integer 1 or 2;
z is the integer 0 or 1;

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

2. Compounds of general formula I wherein X, W, V, U, T, Q, L, and M are as defined in general formula **I** and

z is 1
n is 0
m is 1,

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

3. Compounds of general formula **I** wherein X, W, V, U, T, Q, M, m, and n are as defined in general formula **I** and

z is 1

L represents $-COR^{3''}$; $-COOR^{3''}$; $-CONR^{2''}R^{3''}$;

$R^{2''}$ and $R^{3''}$ represent independently lower alkyl; lower cycloalkyl - lower alkyl, which lower alkyl and lower cycloalkyl-lower alkyl are undubstituted or mono-substituted with halogen, -CN, -OH, $-OCOCH_3$, $-CONH_2$,-COOH, or $-NH_2$, with the proviso that a carbon atom is attached at the most to one heteroatom in case this carbon atom is sp3-hybridized,

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

4. Compounds of general formula **I** wherein X, W, V, U, L, m, n, and z are as defined in general formula **I** and

T represents $-CONR^1-$;

Q represents methylene;

M represents aryl-$O(CH_2)_vR^7$; heteroaryl-$O(CH_2)_vR^7$; aryl-$OCH_2CH(R^6)CH_2R^5$; heteroaryl-$OCH_2CH(R^6)CH_2R^5$;

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of

diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

5. Compounds of general formula I wherein X, W, U, L, T, Q, M, m, n, and z are as defined in general formula I and

V represents $-CH_2CH_2O-$; $-CH_2CH_2CH_2O-$; $-OCH_2CH_2O-$;

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

6. Compounds of general formula I wherein V, U, T, Q, M, L, m, n, and z are as defined in general formula I and

X and W represent a -CH- group

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

7. Compounds of general formula I wherein X, W, V, Q, T, M, L, m, n, and z are as defined in general formula I and

U is a mono-, di-, or trisubstituted phenyl whereby the substituents are halogen; lower alkyl or lower alkoxy

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of

diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

8. Compounds according to claim 1 of general formula **I** , wherein

X and W represent a –CH- group;

V represents –A-(CH_2)s -;

A represents –O- ;

U represents phenyl, trisubstituted with halogen;

T represents – $CONR^1$- ;

Q represents C1-C4 alkyl;

M represents phenyl – O – (CH_2)v R^7 or pyridyl- O – (CH_2)v R^7;

L represents R^3 ;

R^1 represents cycloalkyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen, C1-C4 alkyl;

R^7 represents C1-C4 alkoxy;

m represents the integer 1;

n represents the integer 0;

z represents the integer 1;

s represents the integer 3;

v represents the integer 2 ;

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

9. Compounds according to claim1 of general formula **I**, wherein

X and W represent a –CH- group;

V represents –O-CH_2-CH_2 –CH_2-;

U represents phenyl, trisubstituted independently with Fluoro and Chloro;

T represents – $CONR^1$- ;

Q represents – CH_2-;

M represents phenyl – O – (CH_2)v R^7 or pyridyl- O – (CH_2)v R^7;

L represents R^3;

R^1 represents cyclopropyl;

R^3 represents hydrogen;

R^7 represents methoxy;

m represents the integer 1;

n represents the integer 0;

z represents the integer 1;

s represents the integer 3;

v represents the integer 2;

and optically pure enantiomers, mixtures of enantiomers such as racemates, diastereomers, mixtures of diastereomers, diastereomeric racemates, mixtures of diastereomeric racemates, and the meso-form; as well as pharmaceutically acceptable salts, solvent complexes and morphological forms.

10. The compounds according to any one of claims 1 - 9 selected from the group consisting of

(*rac.*)-(*1R**, *5S**)-7-{4-[3-(2-chloro-3,6-difluorophenoxy)propyl]phenyl}-3,9-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-6-carboxylic acid cyclopropyl-[2-(2-methoxy-ethoxy)-3-methylpyridin-4-ylmethyl]amide, and

(*rac.*)-(*1R**, *5S**)-7-{4-[3-(2-chloro-3,6-difluorophenoxy)propyl]phenyl}-3,9-diazabicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-ene-6-carboxylic acid cyclopropyl-[3-(2-methoxy-ethoxy)-2-methylbenzyl]amide.

11. Pharmaceutical compositions containing at least one compound of any one of claims 1 - 10 and usual carrier materials and adjuvants for the treatment or prophylaxis of disorders which are associated with a dysregulation of the renin-angiotensin system (RAS), comprising cardiovascular and renal diseases hypertension, congestive heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, renal insufficiency, renal or myocardial ischemia, atherosclerosis,

renal failure, erectile dysfunction, glomerulonephritis, renal colic, glaucoma, diabetic complications, complications after vascular or cardiac surgery, restenosis, complications of treatment with immunosuppressive agents after organ transplantation, and other diseases known to be related to the RAS.

12. A method for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases which are related to the RAS comprising hypertension, congestive heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, renal insufficiency, renal or myocardial ischemia, atherosclerosis, renal failure, erectile dysfunction, glomerulonephritis, renal colic, glaucoma, diabetic complications, complications after vascular or cardiac surgery, restenosis, complications of treatment with immunosuppressive agents after organ transplantation, and other diseases which are related to the RAS, which method comprises administrating a compound according to any one of claims 1 to 10 to a human being or animal.

13. The use of compounds according to any one of claims 1 to 10 for the treatment or prophylaxis of diseases which are associated with the RAS comprising hypertension, congestive heart failure, pulmonary hypertension, cardiac insufficiency, renal insufficiency, renal or myocardial ischemia, atherosclerosis, renal failure, erectile dysfunction, glomerulonephritis, renal colic, glaucoma, diabetic complications, complications after vascular or cardiac surgery, restenosis, complications of treatment with immunosuppressive agents after organ transplantation, and other diseases known to be related to the RAS.

14. The use of one or more compounds of any one of claims 1 to 10 in combination with other pharmacologically active compounds comprising ACE inhibitors, angiotensin II receptor antagonists, endothelin receptor antagonists, vasodilators, calcium antagonists, potassium activators, diuretics, sympatholitics, beta-adrenergic antagonists, alpha-adrenergic antagonists, for the treatment of disorders as set forth in any one of claims 11 to 13.